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THE

THOMAS JEFFERSON

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

MONTICELLO, VIRGINIA

Report of the Curator 1960

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THOMAS JEFFERSON

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

MONTICELLO, VIRGINIA

Report of the Curator

TO THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE THOMAS JEFFERSON

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

APRIL 13, 1960

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

was incorporated in New York in
1923 as an organization "to purchase, preserve, and maintain
Monticello . . . as a monument to the genius
and patriotism of Thomas Jefferson,
and a constant reminder of the principles inscribed
in the Declaration of Independence."

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JEFFERSON-MONTICELLO CHRONOLOGY

1743. Born at Shadwell.
1757. His father, Peter Jefferson, died.
1760-1762. Attended the College of William and Mary.
1762. Began the study of law with George Wythe in Williamsburg.
1767. Admitted to the bar. "inoculated common cherry buds . . . at Monticello." Jefferson's first mention of Monticello.
1768. Leveling of the mountain top begun.
Early specifications for the main house being checked.
1769. Began building at Monticello.
1770. His home, Shadwell, burned. "Moved to Monticello."
1771. Voiced his need for an architect (builder).
1772. Married Martha Wayles Skelton.
1775-1776. Member of the Continental Congress.
1776-1779. Member of the Virginia House of Delegates.
1779-1781. Governor of Virginia.
1782. Monticello substantially completed. His wife died.
1783-1784. Member of the Continental Congress.
1784-1789. In France as commissioner and minister.
1790-1793. United States Secretary of State.
1793. Remodeling of the Monticello dwelling house begun.
1797-1801. Vice-President of the United States.
1801-1809. President of the United States.
1815. Library sold to the United States Government.
1819. The University of Virginia chartered.
1825. The University of Virginia opened to students.
1826. July 4. Jefferson died at Monticello.
1827. Vandalism led to the forbidding of visitors to Monticello.
Public sale of household furnishings on January 15.
1829. Last of the family moved from Monticello.
1831. Purchased by James Barclay, Albemarle County, Va.
1836. Purchased by Commodore Uriah P. Levy, of New York City.
1862. Seized by the Confederate Government.
1865. Returned to the Levy heirs after the defeat of the Confederacy.
1879. Jefferson M. Levy became the sole owner.
1923. The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation organized at the Lawyers Club in New York City on April 13.
Monticello purchased by The Foundation on December 1.

The President's Page

The foremost aim of this Foundation since its inception has been to preserve and maintain Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, as a national monument and to perpetuate his memory and the principles for which he vigorously contended. This was the goal achieved by those early Directors, namely Stuart Gibboney, the first President, Frank K. Houston, the second President and now Chairman, Fiske Kimball, the long-time Chairman of the Restoration Committee, and Henry Alan Johnston, to mention only a few who guided the Foundation's destiny in its first quarter century of trials, vicissitudes and, finally, success. It might be repeated that the continuation of these goals and successes is the aim of the present Board.

Of primary importance in the early years was the purchase of the Monticello property and its physical stabilization, then the renovation and restoration (where needed) of the house, the outbuildings and the gardens. These now reflect a *circa* 1809 date, the year that the major remodeling, commenced in 1793, was completed.

Once these were accomplished and at a very great cost in time and money, efforts were marshalled toward furnishing completely the first floor of the house with authentic Jefferson furniture and memorabilia. Much that Jefferson used at Monticello is known through purchases recorded in his accounts and manuscripts, inventories of 1815 and 1826 and on a small number of slips from the Dispersal Sale. Except for the few Louis Seize pieces in the Parlour and other items placed throughout the house, only original objects are on exhibition. As additional furnishings are located and acquired it is planned to remove the non-Jefferson objects. Thus, at a date in the not too distant future, it will be possible to view only original paintings, furniture and art objects put there by the first owner.

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In 1954 the Board of Directors very wisely decided to reestablish a library and nothing done within the house in the last several years has added more to its appearance or has better reflected Jefferson's love of books and of study. The library eventually will contain approximately a thousand volumes and the only criteria in the selection is that the books be the same editions that Jefferson owned and in contemporary bindings. The happy progress in assembling this third Monticello collection is reported elsewhere in this Report.

In addition to the constant attention given the presentation of the house and grounds the Foundation has turned to the University of Virginia as an environment in which those spiritual obligations to Thomas Jefferson, as set forth in its constitution, could best be met. The first step was the grant in 1957 to the Alderman Library of $5,000.00 for the purchase of material by and about Jefferson. This was a yearly grant until 1959 when it was made a regular annual contribution. It has given the library the opportunity to assemble more than 75 *per cent* of Jefferson's fine arts library and has strengthened its already superb collection of Jefferson manuscripts.

The academic year, 1959-1960, saw the Thomas Jefferson Foundation Fellowships in history and political science inaugurated, with the goal of maintaining the spirit and ideals of Jefferson. These ten fellowships are valued at $1,500.00 each and are available to all qualified students wishing to do graduate work in these fields. Closely allied to this program is the Foundation's Professorship in History. Mr. Dumas Malone, the eminent biographer of Jefferson, holds this position which has enabled him to concentrate on the completion of his definitive life of Jefferson.

Jefferson would, without a doubt, applaud this mutuality between those who direct the fortunes of his house and

his university, a mutuality neglected for many years and he would, too, approve the further extension of this happy rapport to include a joint effort to celebrate his birthday, though in his lifetime he failed to make it known to the public. It is the Foundation's strong hope that this common endeavor be continued.

This page is a new feature of the Report and will be utilized to set forth future projects of the Foundation and to review what has been achieved. This first year's page has reviewed chiefly what has been done in the past; succeeding years' pages will outline and discuss future policies and goals.

WILLIAM S. HILDRETH

THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS AND ACCESSIONS FOR 1960 was noteworthy for Monticello as well as satisfying for the staff. Those busy twelve months were climaxed by activities incident to the observation of the 217th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. These events included the dinner at Monticello, an exhibition of delineations of the Monticello family and the annual essay contest for school children of Albemarle County and Charlottesville. Two publications, one a keepsake, the *Anniversary Dinner at Monticello* and *The Monticello Family*, a catalogue of the family exhibit, as well as the *Curator's Report*, were published. There were a number of gratifying accessions of household furnishings and Jefferson memorabilia, books for the library and progress was made in enlarging and consolidating our research files. It is also to be observed that there was an increase in the number of visitors over last year's total of 238,502.

The highlight of the year's activities was the anniversary dinner on the evening of April eleventh, at which the Board of Directors of the Foundation honored the Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson and the nine Jefferson Fellows at the University of Virginia. Other distinguished guests included President Edgar Finley Shannon, Jr. of the University, Professor George Washington Spicer of the University's faculty and Mr. Norborne Berkeley of its Board of Visitors. This was probably the first "Jefferson inspired" meal to be served in the house since the departure of the family in 1829 and certainly the first time students were entertained here since Jefferson's death. The menu was carefully worked out by Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock, a long-time student and successful practitioner of Jefferson's culinary art. The several courses of *Filet d'Anchois Cresson*, *Consommé*, *Rôti d'Agneau* and *Crème Brûlée* with *Amontillado*, *Chateau Lafitte* 1953 and *Porto*

were served to the twenty-one diners who taxed the seating capacity not only of the Dining Room, but of the Tea Room as well. (Seating these guests raised the question once faced by Martha Jefferson Randolph: how did she accommodate those fifty persons once reported for dinner? At one or several sittings?)

The evening's festivities were climaxed with the unveiling of Rembrandt Peale's first life portrait of Jefferson, identified by the editors of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* in 1959 as the long lost 1800 portrait. This portrait became the ultimate source in the early 19th century for a series of engraved likenesses that established the popular image of Jefferson. The painting was made available for unveiling at Monticello and subsequent showing in the exhibition, "The Monticello Family," through the courtesy of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, Maryland. The keepsake, *Anniversary Dinner at Monticello*, especially designed by Mr. P. J. Conkwright, was issued to commemorate the occasion.

The Peale portrait was also the star of the exhibition held at the Museum of Fine Arts at the University of Virginia. In addition to this important painting there were fourteen silhouettes, some taken at Peale's Museum in Philadelphia and some at Monticello, of members of the family. Included was the only located Jefferson silhouette from the many made and distributed by the enterprising Peales and a previously unknown one of Jefferson's sister, Martha Jefferson (Mrs. Dabney) Carr. In all, about twenty-five members of the family were represented in various media as well as Isaac whose daguerreotype is the only known likeness of a Monticello servant. The catalogue, *The Monticello Family*, which contained illustrations of every item in the exhibit was given to those attending the opening. Special acknowledgment must go to Professor Joseph Bosserman, Curator of the University Museum, for

making its facilities available and to Miss Anne Freudenberg of the Alderman Library staff, whose good taste and tireless right arm contributed so materially to the success of the show. Without them it could not have gone on.

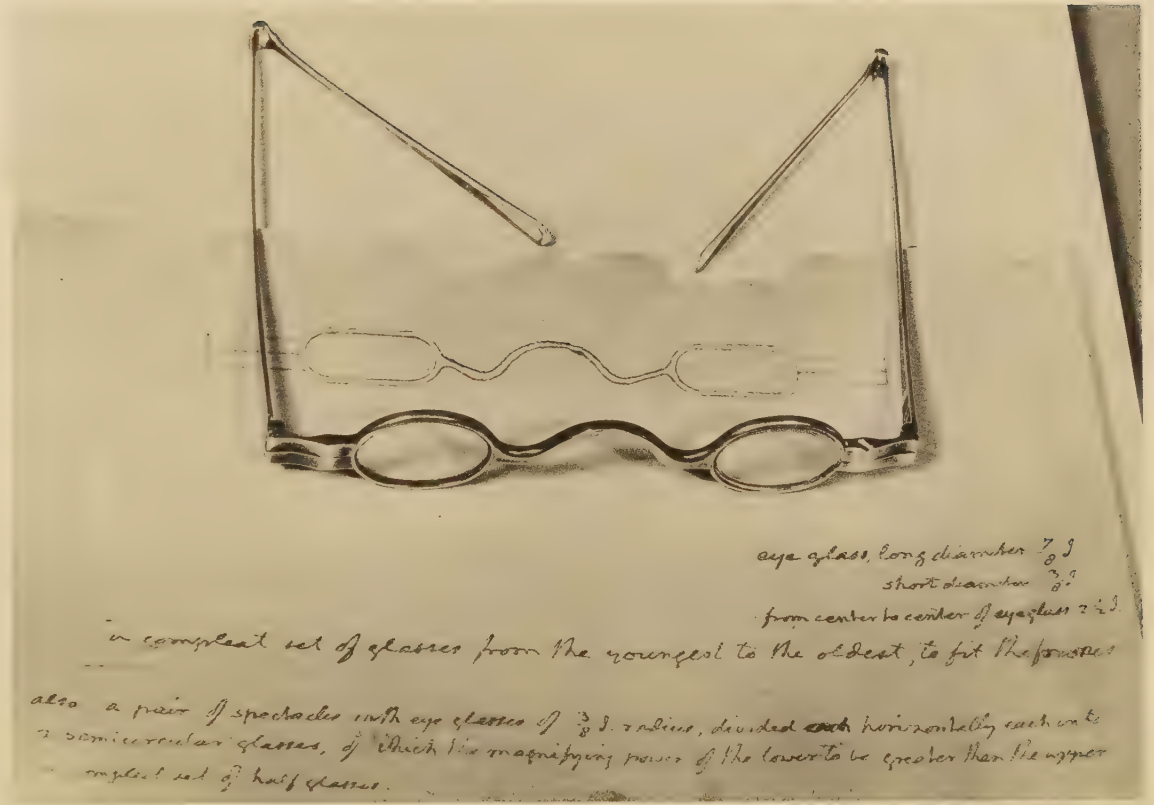
As noted in last year's *Report* much effort is devoted to the task of systematizing records which will be of value in our aim to acquire original furnishings and of assistance in informing the public about Jefferson, his family, house and possessions. These record files are the Furnishings, Painting, Silver, Dispersal Sale of 1827, Iconography and Descriptions of Monticello and the Monticello Source Book.

In addition, the Account Books, which reveal an almost day-to-day profile of Jefferson's life from 1767 until his death, have been put into typescript and are being indexed. Actual work for this year has been carried on through 1776. The plan for the coming year is to press the indexing vigorously toward the ultimate goal of an index of three volumes for ease and use in handling, as follows: the first for the years, 1767-1789, the second, 1790-1809 and the third, 1810-1826. It is contemplated using this file as a base into which all research files, as noted above, and additional data, as it is processed, can be phased, thus making it a research aid that will resolve quickly and easily many of the queries about Jefferson and Monticello.

The hordes of visitors, so unnecessary and onerous during Jefferson's residence, have become the lifeblood of Monticello's modern day operation and, consequently, are looked forward to with much anticipation. This year 244,546 persons, 6,044 more than last year, were guided through the house by Mrs. Leonard Tilman and the able staff with as much graciousness as we imagine Jefferson and his family once displayed.

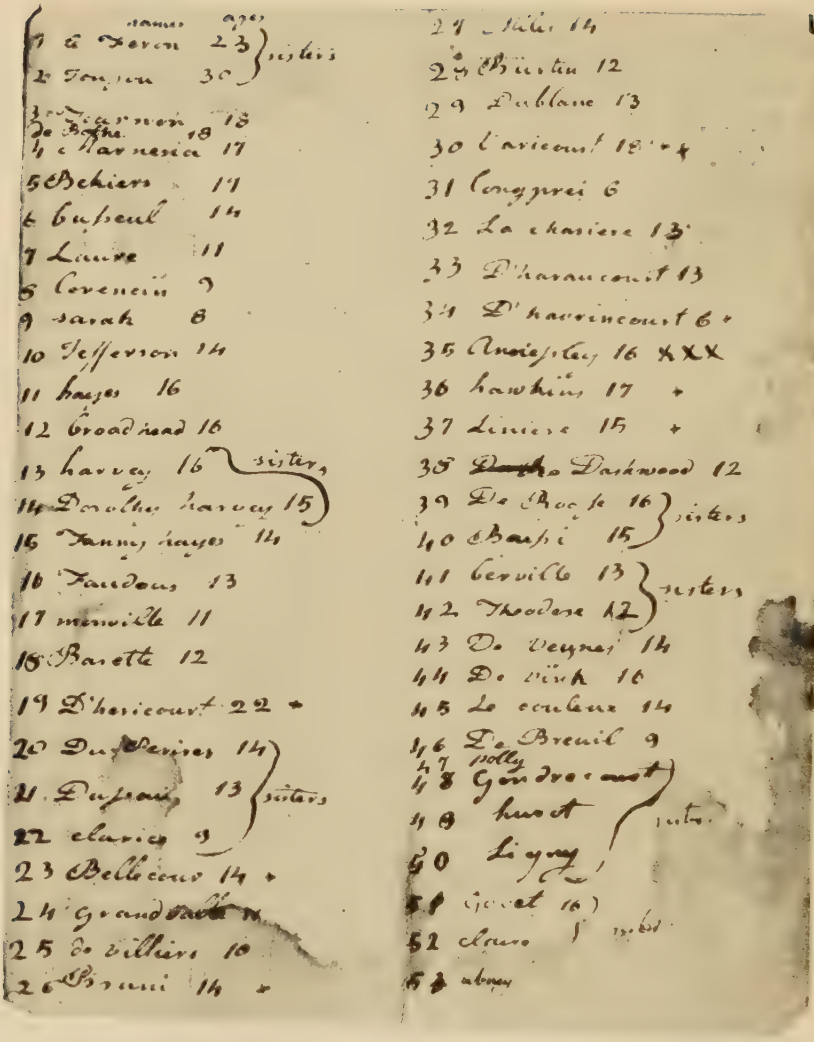
The essay contest, open to all students of Charlottesville and Albemarle County schools, was again sponsored by

One of a pair of Hepplewhite card tables purchased at the Dispersal Sale in 1827 by Dr. Addison Dold, of Augusta County, Virginia.


eye glass, long diameter 7/8 I
short diameter 3/8 I
from center to center of eye glass 2 1/2 I
a compleat set of glasses from the youngest to the oldest, to fit the forsaid
also a pair of spectacles with eye glasses of 3/8 I. radius, divided each horizontally each into
2 semicircular glasses, of which the magnifying power of the lower to be greater than the upper
compleat set of half glasses.

Silver rimmed spectacles and the drawing from which they were probably made. The drawing was received a number of years ago. Specifications for the lower spectacles indicates the trifocal principle.

Fossil bones from the American mastodon.



Martha Jefferson's list of her schoolmates at the Abbaye Royale de Panthemont, Paris. The names marked with x's were her closest friends and those with whom she exchanged locks of hair, some of which are preserved at Monticello. "Polly" or Mary, her younger sister, is number 47.

the Foundation. This year's subject, Thomas Jefferson and Science, brought in some of the best composition since the inception of the contest three years ago. Individual winners from each of the seventeen elementary and five high schools were selected and awarded twenty-five dollar savings bonds for their superior work. Gundars Osvalds for the lower grades and David Duren for the high schools were judged to have written the two best papers and for their added excellence were awarded a medal and another bond of $100.00 each. Mr. William S. Hildreth, President of the Foundation, assisted by Mr. Dumas Malone, the distinguished Jefferson biographer and member of the Foundation's Board of Directors, presented the prizes at a ceremony at Monticello on the afternoon of April twelfth. A fourth contest is planned for 1961, the subject to be Thomas Jefferson as an Architect.

Accessions

The acquisition of household furnishings and Jefferson memorabilia was not as active in 1960 as in the past several years despite the fact that many references to previously unlisted objects have been added to the Furnishings Locator File. This now contains approximately 250 names of persons and institutions owning real or supposed Jefferson items which range from spectacles with dark green lenses to brass pocket hand scales and ingeniously contrived pieces of furniture.

All authentic pieces of Jeffersoniana, monumental or minute, have not been acquired and, indeed, a great many are still to be located, which makes a most pleasant sensation anticipating future additions while those in hand are recounted. No single item dominates this year's acquisitions such as the Paine miniature did in 1957, the silver casseroles in 1958 or the copy of the Kneller portrait of John

Locke last year. Yet, the Hepplewhite card table, the fossil bones, the silver rimmed spectacles, the pillow and the Jefferson manuscripts and engravings are no less enthusiastically received, for these contribute just as heavily to our knowledge of Jefferson and the furnishing of Monticello.

It will prove helpful in reporting the Hepplewhite card table, as well as for future accessions, to comment briefly on how Jefferson disposed of his property and on the difficult conditions faced by the family following his death.

On March 16, 1826, his health failing badly, Jefferson approached his eighty-third birthday and, suspecting that the end was not far off, made his will. On the next day he added a codicil. Aware of his own straitened circumstances and those of his son-in-law, Thomas Mann Randolph, he hoped that all or most of his lands might be saved for Martha Randolph and her family. He devised his earthly possessions as follows: the western half of Poplar Forest, including the house, to Francis Eppes, son of his deceased younger daughter, Maria Jefferson Eppes; to James Madison a "gold-mounted walking staff of animal horn;" the care of his aged and widowed sister, Anna Scott Marks, he commended to Martha's good offices; to the University of Virginia his bust by Ceracchi and those of his books not already in its library; to his grandson and executor, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, his papers, literary and otherwise and to John Hemings, Joe Fosset and Burwell their freedom.

His fear was that his self-estranged son-in-law, or his creditors, might lay hands on the estate to satisfy the staggering debts against Mr. Randolph. With care he bequeathed the remainder of his possessions, real and personal, to Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Nicholas P. Trist, a grandson-in-law, and Alexander Garrett, a friend, in trust for Martha during her husband's lifetime for the sole

use of herself and heirs. He also stipulated that the executors post no bond and, alas, "in consequence of the variety and indescribableness of the articles of property within the house" that no inventory or appraisal be made.

Financial difficulties, growing worse in the months following Jefferson's death, forced the family to decide on a sale of his personal property at Monticello. Therefore, a notice to this effect was inserted in the Richmond *Inquirer* on January 9, 1827 that on the 15th the whole of the residue of the personal property of Thomas Jefferson would be offered at public auction. As this was not a distress sale no public accounting had to be made—thus did Jefferson in death achieve a kind of privacy that is frustrating to those of us who want to know just what was in the house in 1826.

Before the sale it is believed that the family withdrew most of the silverware, some paintings, pieces of furniture and personal mementoes of Jefferson's. There was no formal accounting of what was withdrawn or what was sold; hence the evidence, except for a few sales slips naming only those who failed to pay cash and affidavits attesting that a piece was purchased, or came from Monticello, is very meager. These slips are in the possession of a descendant, Mrs. Page Kirk of Charlottesville, Virginia who has very graciously made them available.

In the slow and tedious process of evaluation of these affidavits and other corroborating information we have learned that a number of persons from Augusta County, Virginia attended this sale. Among these were two physicians, Drs. Charles Austin and Addison Dold. The former purchased a small porcelain bust of William Roscoe, the English humanitarian and educator, with whom Jefferson had such an engaging correspondence about the University and his educational ideals. This bust came to Jefferson in 1820 from James Maury, United States consul at Liver-

pool and has been located today in the possession of a descendant of Dr. Austin.

Dr. Dold of the Tinkling Springs community bid in a pair of folding card tables done in the Hepplewhite style. One of these remains in a branch of Dr. Dold's family in Philippi, West Virginia, and the other has been placed on loan by Mr. Charles J. Connolly of Bethesda, Maryland to whom it descended from his grandfather, Dr. Harry Dold. It is interesting to note that this is only the second pair of card tables definitely established as having been in the house; the other pair in the late Sheraton style is now on display in the Dining Room.

None of the other furnishings of the great hall at Monticello attracted as much attention from Jefferson's guests as his lovingly collected objects of natural history. Almost nothing is known of the whereabouts of these specimens, chiefly of natural Americana, reported in Jefferson's correspondence and by visitors. This partially accounts for the fact that until this year only the antlers of an elk and moose have found their way back with the many heirlooms, although strenuous efforts have been exerted to correct this deficiency. The locations of the "two busts of Indian figures, male and female," a "facsimile of the largest of the Pyramids of Egypt, called Cheops," "the Indian on soapstone," "weapons offensive and defensive, some thought to have belonged to Tecumseh," the map "of the Southern waters of the Missouri, by Ricara chief," or the painting on a buffalo pelt of a battle between the Pani and Osage tribes, to name only a few, may never be established.

Unfortunately, there is no known itemized list or catalogue of these objects of natural history such as exists for the paintings and statuary. In order to piece one together it is necessary to turn again to Jefferson's manuscripts and the visitors' accounts. This is not completely satisfactory, but it will suggest the diversity that compelled young

George Ticknor and others to refer to the Hall as Jefferson's "museum of curiosities."

The collection, as tentatively arrived at, included at least the following items and probably many more.

Item	Reported by
Femur bone	Ltr. to Dr. Caspar Wistar, December 19, 1807
Thigh bone of a mamoth*	Montlezun visit, 1816
Lower jaw bone of a mamoth	Seymour visit, circa 1809
Upper jaw bone of a mamoth	Seymour visit, circa 1809
Bear claw	Montlezun visit, 1816
Head of a deer	Montlezun visit, 1816
Head of an enormous sheep or ram†	Ticknor visit, 1815
Head of an American Argali (bighorn) sheep†	Montlezun visit, 1816
Head of a mamoth, as Cuvier calls it a mastodon. Only the *os frontis* present	Ltr. from Charles W. Peale, August 30, 1807
Head of a buffalo	Ticknor visit, 1815
Head of an elk	Ticknor visit, 1815
An imperfect mamoth head	Ticknor visit, 1815
Fossil tooth	Montlezun visit, 1816
Tooth, different from that of the mammal	Ltr. from John Barnes, July 26, 1797
Elephant's tooth	Ltr. from James W. Wallace, October 10, 1817
Sev.[eral] teeth of a mamoth	Montlezun visit, 1816
Map of the Southern waters of the Missouri by Ricara chief	Montlezun visit, 1816
Tusks of a mamoth	Catalogue of Paintings, 1809
Curiosities Lewis and Clark found on their expedition	Seymour visit, circa 1809
Busts of Indian figures, male and female	Ticknor visit, 1815
Painting on buffalo pelt	Catalogue of Paintings, 1809
Indian on soapstone	Catalogue of Paintings, 1809
	Ltr. from Martha J. Randolph to Thomas Jefferson Randolph, July 28, 1833

* Eighteenth century spelling.

† Probably the same item; there may be other duplicates.

Levasseur, who traveled with Lafayette to Monticello, wrote that it contained not only this type of object but "offensive and defensive arms, clothes, ornaments, utensils of the different tribes of North America; the most varied and complete collection that has ever been made."

One might or might not wish to question the validity of Levasseur's conclusion, but curiosity must ponder the whereabouts of the collection today. The only clue, found after extensive research, lies in the 1826 Minutes of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia. These reveal that at some time that year Thomas Jefferson Randolph, in carrying out his grandfather's wish, sent down from Monticello those "natural and artificial curiosities" once so prominent in the Hall. Unfortunately, no itemized list of this gift has been found, but it is known that the collection remained in a room set aside for it in the Rotunda under the custodianship of successive professors until 1878 when it was transferred to the new Brooks Museum, thereby escaping destruction when fire gutted the Rotunda in 1895.

From this collection which at one time seems to have been fairly large, only a maxilla and two mandibles of the *Mammut americanus*. (Kerr) have survived. These are remains of the great American mammoth which grew to a height of thirteen feet and roamed the area of the Ohio valley during the Pleistocene Age. It is quite possible that these are the same upper and lower jaw bones of a mammoth seen at Monticello by Louisa Seymour in 1809 and by the Baron de Montlezun seven years later. The Baron adds the interesting comment that they came from Kentucky which could make them from William Clark's dig at Big Bone Lick, an operation carried out under Jefferson's financial sponsorship in 1807. It is a pleasure to report that the University, through the good offices of Professor Raymond S. Edmundson, Chairman of the Geology Department, has sent back these interesting items as a loan. Now

once again the Hall assumes some of the characteristics of Jefferson's one-time museum; other objects, however, are wanting to complete this and naturally occupy a high priority on the list of desiderata for this part of the mansion.

No less enthusiastically noted is a pair of silver rimmed spectacles lent by the University's Alderman Library. Aside from being a valued accession they reflect a part of their owner's medical history that is seldom commented upon. An examination of the lenses shows readings of + 2.75 for the left and + 1.75 for the right, indicating a tendency toward nearsightedness. These glasses are not believed to be the pair purchased from Noseda in Paris in 1789, nor those from Richardson in New York in 1797, but measurements, despite a variance in confirmation, make one suspect that they were made from Jefferson's own drawing. Both the spectacles and the drawing may be seen as illustrations in another place in this *Report*.

A pillow from Monticello has been presented by Mr. John Burke Eddy of Los Angeles, California. It is one of two that descended to the Eddy family from Virginia Randolph and Nicholas P. Trist. Both pillows are again on Monticello beds, one in the North Square and the other in the North Octagonal Room.

Although the Foundation does not actively collect manuscripts for preservation, four significant ones were acquired this year. The first, a list in Martha Jefferson's hand and dated *circa* 1787, names the classmates at her school in Paris, the Abbaye Royale de Panthemont. Added to it is an interesting note by Martha Jefferson Trist Burke identifying Miss Annesley, later Lady Caroline Tufton, as a particular friend of her grandmother's. This is a gift of Mr. Gordon Trist Burke of Omaha, Nebraska, a grandson of Mrs. Burke's. Two commissions signed by governors of Virginia have been presented. The earlier, by Jefferson on March 1, 1780, granted a lieutenancy in the

Virginia Militia to Cornelius Vandevinder of Hampshire County. The other, by Thomas Mann Randolph on June 22, 1822, named Thomas Ridley sheriff of Southampton County. These are gifts of Mr. Norman R. Dunn of Richmond, Virginia and Mr. I. W. Jacobs of Norfolk, Virginia, respectively. A previously unlisted letter, Rembrandt Peale to Jefferson, December 17, 1800, in which Peale acknowledged Jefferson's "fondness for the fine arts" and requested assistance in obtaining a post in France where he could pursue his painting to better advantage, is the loan of Mr. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge of Magnolia, Massachusetts. Mr. Coolidge also has graciously added forty-six pictures of Jefferson for the Thomas Jefferson Coolidge Collection established by his father before his death in 1959. It now numbers seventy-two items and is a very fine group of typographic representations of Jefferson. Many of the engravings now hang on the walls of the second floor.

The Monticello Library

On April 29, 1815 Jefferson recorded in his Account Book the conclusion of the sale of his "great" or first Monticello library to the United States Government. Only eleven days later on May tenth he expended $197.00 for books for his new or second Monticello collection which he wrote was intended for the "amusements of . . . old age." Through gifts and extensive purchases, especially in the years before 1819, this library grew and by 1826 it had reached, according to the Poor Sale Catalogue, 931 titles representing 1,465 volumes. There is no way to ascertain how much progress had been made by 1819, the fourth year of its existence, as can be done in 1960, for the one we are reconstituting also is in its fourth year. The Account Books reveal, however, that Jefferson spent approximately $965.27 for an undetermined number of books, periodicals and

newspapers from 1815 through 1819. This year's accession of forty-four titles has increased the volumes to 591, about one third of the total Jefferson amassed in his last eleven years of collecting and it is about one half of the present collection's envisaged total. This is considered good progress and has necessitated the addition of a fourth stand of book boxes in the Library Suite, adding much to its appearance and increasing the library's usefulness as a research aid.

Jefferson was successively a student, farmer, lawyer, statesman, political philosopher and architect. These occupations and interests, as well as others, are reflected in all of the Monticello libraries. Thus, the utilitarian qualities of Jefferson's book collecting are illustrated today as in the past. One need not be surprised, therefore, to encounter among the books recently restored to the shelves in the Book Room Jean Barbeyac's translation, *Droit De La Guerre* (1724), of Grotius' *De Jure Belli* whose text Jefferson noted in his opinion to President Washington in 1793 on the question of whether the United States had the right to renounce its treaties with France. Also quoted in this same opinion and to be seen at Monticello is the eloquent defense of freedom of expression, thought and belief as set down in Spinoza's *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus* (1670). Further titles showing Jefferson the statesman and philosopher are two works by l'Abbe De Mably's *Entretiens De Phocion* (1767) and *Droit Public De L'Europe* (1776).

Jefferson is not usually associated with extensive collecting or reading in *belles-lettres* outside of the classical authors in Latin or Greek. His letter to Nathaniel Burwell in 1818 shows that he merely tolerated contemporary fiction and did not bother to read it exclusively. In early life he appears to have been fond of verse but as "age and cares advanced" the powers that once enabled him to enjoy it declined. Several selections added to the library this year

thus more accurately illustrate an earlier period of his life than those associated with the second Monticello library, but nevertheless they help to present the complete man. These works include Dodd's *The Beauties of Shakespear* (1752) and the collected *Works* of John Dryden (1762), Thomas Otway (1768) and James Thomson (1766).

As a farmer Jefferson was keenly interested in agricultural method. In this year's additions in the field of agriculture are Rey De Planazu's *Oeuvres D'Agriculture* (1787), Arthur Young's *Rural Oeconomy* (1773), François Gentil's *Le Jardinier Solitaire* (1723) and Huzard's *Instruction sur L'Amelioration Des Chevaux* (1802). With the possible exception of Young's *Essays*, these cannot be considered major works in their fields and this sheds additional light on Jefferson's concept of the libraries. Robert Castell's *Villas of the Ancients* [1728], a great folio that is well illustrated, Alexander Cruden's *A Complete Concordance* [1798] for the old and new Testaments and James Cutbush's *The American Artist's Manual* (1814) are other titles of special interest.

Additions to the library were but a few of the accessions that made this an eventful year at Monticello; the fossil bones and card table were others. Recently located items not yet acquired offer the challenge to make 1961 even more important than 1960.

The dinner at Monticello has already been mentioned, but a note of appreciation must go to all who contributed to its success, from those who prepared and served the delightful menu, to the Peabody Institute who lent the Peale painting of Jefferson and finally, but by no means last, to the Monticello ladies who as usual saw to the state of good order within the house. These and others who made this a noteworthy year I "salute with greatest esteem."

JAMES A. BEAR, JR.
Curator

LIBRARY OF
THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
GREENSBORO, N. C.